

HEAL THE SICK



A RECORD OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONS OF
THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN FOREIGN FIELDS

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A Record of the Medical Missions of the
Episcopal Church in Foreign Fields.

IN EACH of seventeen cities scattered around the earth, the Episcopal Church has established hospitals to heal the sick. And their fame is spread abroad among the people and they come to have their sickness healed and also to hear the Christian story. So friends are made, fears are calmed, and men, women and children are brought within the influence of the healing Christ.

One of these hospitals is on the Arctic Circle, two are seven degrees above the Equator, seven others are in the tropics, and the others are in what is known as the north temperate zone. The patient who lies awake staring at the ceiling, through the long hours of a hospital sojourn, listens to sundry noises outside that would be strange to an "English-speaking ear." If you were such a patient, you might hear the throbbing of African drums, or the ceaseless tap-tap of Japanese geta, or the squeal of Chinese pigs going involuntarily to market through crowded streets, or the whispering of tall cocoanut palms as the Caribbean breezes blow over Puerto Rico, or the sickening crash of the same trees when the breezes roar up into a hurricane. Or you might enjoy the howls of a team of huskies in a little argument as they come in from a trail through the Alaskan wilderness, or the blowing of whistles on ships from every country in the world that has a merchant marine as they enter Manila Bay, or the lilt of a Mexican love-song as some ragged but cheerful peon goes by your window.

You might not care for the old and crowded quarters you would find in some of these hospitals. You might be kept awake by wondering how the hospital could ever keep within its budget on its small income. If you were observant during your convalescence you might be moved almost to tears to see the great need for the hospital's free service among the pitiful people living in its neighborhood or those carried to it from places miles away.



Of One Blood, All Nations of Men

Look at a map and see where these many posts of healing are located. It may help you to see how far-flung is this work of mercy of the Church. After the name and location of each of our hospitals, you will note the number of beds they contain. This will indicate to you the relative size of each of these hospitals.

Five are in China:

St. Luke's, Shanghai	154
St. Elizabeth's, Shanghai	200
St. Andrew's, Wusih	100
St. James', Anking	88
Church General Hospital, Wuchang	211

Three are in the Philippines:

St. Luke's, Manila	125
Brent, Zamboanga	30
St. Theodore's, Sagada	30

Two are in Japan:

St. Luke's, Tokyo	343
St. Barnabas', Osaka	74

Two are in Liberia:

St. Timothy's, Cape Mount	28
St. Joseph's, Holy Cross Mission, Bolahun	34

Two are in Alaska:

Hudson Stuck, Fort Yukon	40
Bishop Rowe, Wrangell	14

Two are in Mexico:

House of Hope, Nopala	20
St. Martin's, San Martin	6

One is in Puerto Rico:

St. Luke's, Ponce	70
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One is in Hawaii:

Shingle Memorial, Molokai	17
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(Note) There is a training school for nurses in each hospital in China and also in Tokyo, Manila, and Ponce. These eight schools have over 400 student nurses in training. For all the hospitals, foreign nurses number about 40; native nurses not in training, 240 (of whom 140 are at St. Luke's, Tokyo).



Await the Coming of the Great Physician

With a little imagination one may see the throng of sick and suffering people, many of them desperately ill, most of them frightened, who come to these hospitals in a single year, 28,000 in-patients and over 300,000 in the out-patient departments.

It should be noted at once that this list does not include all the places where Episcopal Church missions do important medical work, for there are many clinics and dispensaries, some of them in charge of a nurse with no doctor near, which do untold good in relieving the suffering people around them who, in many places, have no other possible health service.

The Changshu Dispensary in China, for example, might well be listed among the hospitals for the work there is in charge of a full-time woman doctor. The foreign women's branch of the Woman's Auxiliary in Shanghai has supplied her with linen.

In Yangchow one of the missionary wives who is a nurse but is not under official appointment carries on a large clinic, described by a recent visitor as one of the most interesting bits of missionary work he saw in China. There were over 12,000 patients in a year.

There is an equally busy dispensary in connection with St. John's University Medical School, Shanghai. There are dispensaries at Balbala-sang and Upi in the Philippines, at Wuhu, China (21,000 patients in a year), a recently established but extremely busy clinic at the Church of the Resurrection, Kyoto, one at Quebrada Limon and Barahona in Puerto Rico, at Nenana and Anvik and Tigara in Alaska, and elsewhere.

Chinese Church people and others in Nanchang, China, have built and are supporting a leper hospital there. It was originally built for sixty patients but the provincial government officials have so valued the work that they have recently provided funds to enlarge the capacity to 240.

Much older, and famous wherever the Church's work is known, is St. Barnabas' Mission for Lepers, Kusatsu, Japan, with a hospital and clinic whose doctor is Japanese.



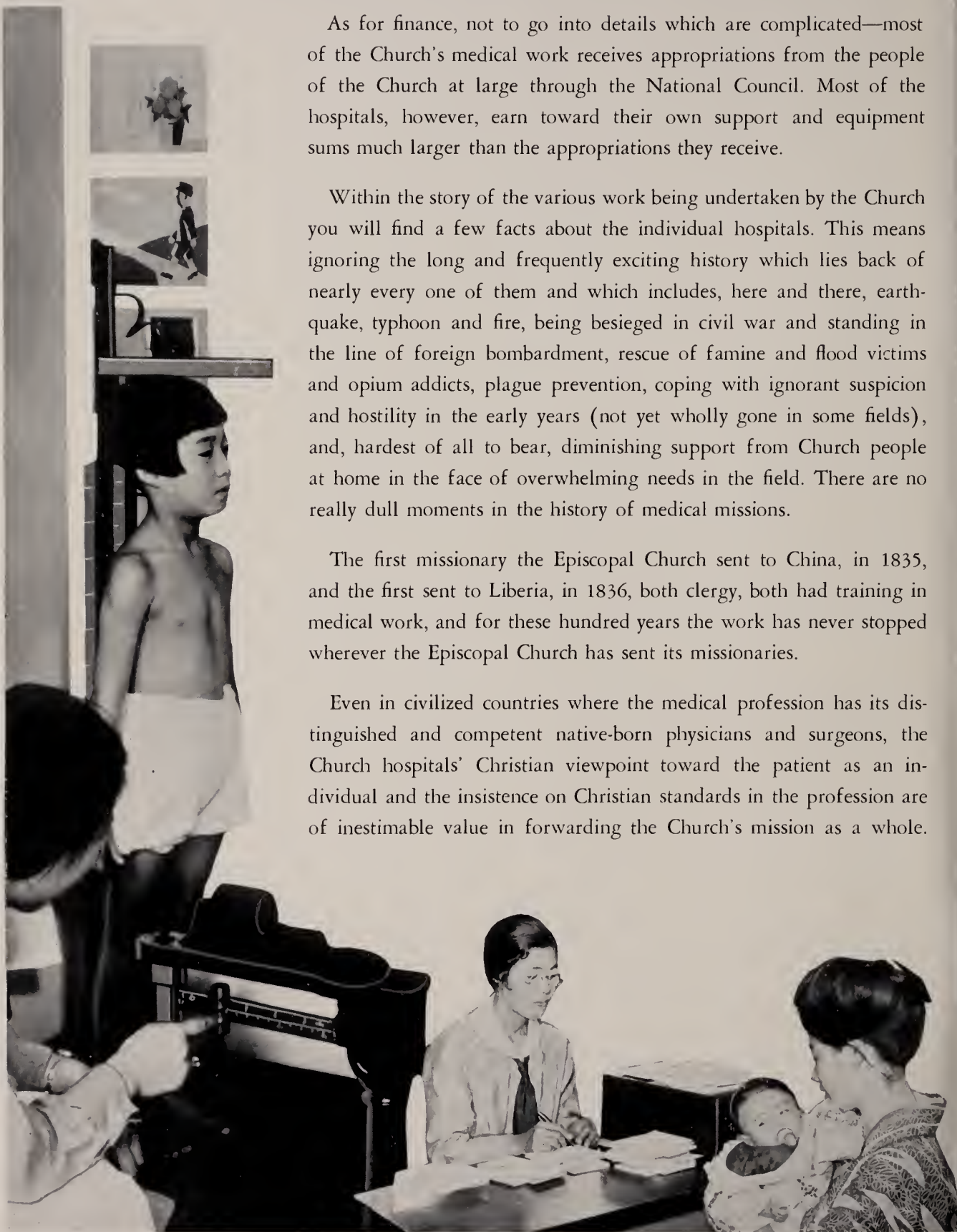
Medical Institutions in Mission Lands

As for finance, not to go into details which are complicated—most of the Church's medical work receives appropriations from the people of the Church at large through the National Council. Most of the hospitals, however, earn toward their own support and equipment sums much larger than the appropriations they receive.

Within the story of the various work being undertaken by the Church you will find a few facts about the individual hospitals. This means ignoring the long and frequently exciting history which lies back of nearly every one of them and which includes, here and there, earthquake, typhoon and fire, being besieged in civil war and standing in the line of foreign bombardment, rescue of famine and flood victims and opium addicts, plague prevention, coping with ignorant suspicion and hostility in the early years (not yet wholly gone in some fields), and, hardest of all to bear, diminishing support from Church people at home in the face of overwhelming needs in the field. There are no really dull moments in the history of medical missions.

The first missionary the Episcopal Church sent to China, in 1835, and the first sent to Liberia, in 1836, both clergy, both had training in medical work, and for these hundred years the work has never stopped wherever the Episcopal Church has sent its missionaries.

Even in civilized countries where the medical profession has its distinguished and competent native-born physicians and surgeons, the Church hospitals' Christian viewpoint toward the patient as an individual and the insistence on Christian standards in the profession are of inestimable value in forwarding the Church's mission as a whole.



Make Strides Toward Self-Support

In the recognition of nursing as one of the finest professions open to women, and in the training schools for nurses, Church hospitals have rendered a service to womanhood in many lands. After many years the profession of nursing in the Orient is only beginning to have the high standards and dignity of office that are attached to it in the western mind.

For the future, the most hopeful and inspiring development is an increase in public health service and health education. The field is boundless and the activity of the hospitals and dispensaries is limited only by the limited funds available.

All hospitals and even the dispensaries charge what fees they believe to be ethical in their own communities and probably not one of them could stay open without the help received from this source, but they all wish they could do more free work for those who cannot pay anything. Even self-interest would dictate an extension of such work if altruism did not, for it is among these depressed and destitute groups that epidemics and plagues may get out of control.

The missionary motive back of this work has never been self-interest, however. The Church's medical work is carried on in response to the divine example of our Lord and to His direct instruction to the earliest disciples and the Apostles. "He sent them to preach the kingdom of God, and to heal the sick." A secondary motive is in the fact that hospital and dispensary become one of the most effective instruments in breaking down prejudice, establishing a friendly contact with hostile minds, and furthering the spread of the Gospel.



The Plea of Children for Abundant

In the strength of her children is a land made strong. No matter where the country, there are many children who are born into this life to suffer and to die. The most poignant plea that comes to the medical stations comes from mothers who beg that their little ones be made strong and healthy, capable of facing the problems of life without handicap.

The parents of Shanghai bring their little ones to St. Luke's and St. Elizabeth's Hospitals with as much hope and as much faith in the healing powers of the doctors in charge as our own people turn to the hospitals in our communities.

These two hospitals are both housed in old and badly worn buildings, their sponsors having been working for years to secure a fund for new land and new buildings which would unite them into one. At the present time St. Luke's serves men, St. Elizabeth's serves women.

In 1935 they had almost reached their objectives when the American-owned banking institutions, which



Health Is Heard in Every Land

were acting as depositories for the funds, closed their doors and only a part of the money will ever be recovered. But they carry on in the old buildings as best they can, hoping soon to get a new fund together to start the new hospital.

These two hospitals serve as teaching hospitals for the medical school of St. John's University, Shanghai. The first medical school in China was established in 1880 and in 1896 became part of what is now St. John's.

Public Health lectures, under the leadership of the members of the hospital staff and officers of the Shanghai municipal health department are held in the clinic waiting room and the whole neighborhood around St. Luke's is invited and many do attend.

One of the patients in 1936-37 was a little shoemaker, thirteen years old, who hurt his eye seriously when his thread broke and his own fist flew up and hit his face. The eye clinic of St. Luke's took him in and after several weeks of care it appeared that at least part of the sight of the injured eye would be saved.



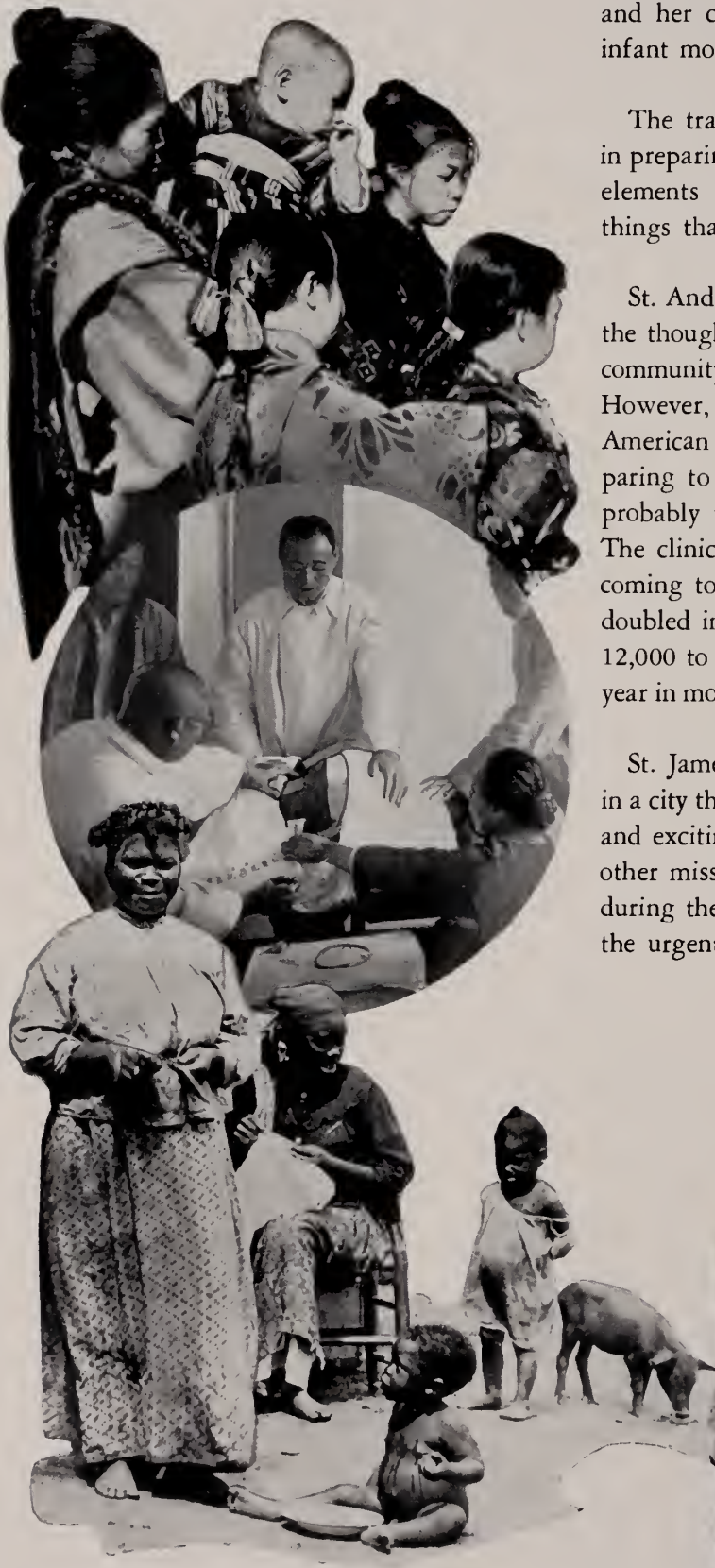
Motherhood Was Glorified When the

There is no more beautiful story than that of a mother and her child and none sadder than the tables listing infant mortality and deaths at child-birth.

The training of midwives, aiding expectant mothers in preparing for the birth of their children, teaching the elements of home sanitation—these are among the things that medical missions bring to a people.

St. Andrew's Hospital, Wusih, China, is oppressed by the thought of how much work it could do in its large community if it could have more space and more staff. However, it rejoices over several good things: A second American doctor is now (1937) in language school preparing to assist at St. Andrew's. The Chinese staff is probably the most efficient the hospital has ever had. The clinic is growing. Candidates of good quality are coming to the nurses' training school. Clinic patients doubled in number from 1935 to 1936, increasing from 12,000 to 25,000, and 1936 is reported as "the biggest year in more than a decade."

St. James' Hospital, Anking, being somewhat remote in a city that has not been a treaty port, has had a varied and exciting career since it was opened in 1907. With other mission institutions it was closed for ten months during the acute political upheavals of 1927. Later, at the urgent request of the Anking gentry the work was



Son of God Was Born in Bethlehem

gradually resumed and the hospital reopened after weeks of white-washing and repairs.

The hospital has done fine work co-operating with city officials in halting or preventing epidemics of cholera, meningitis and other diseases, and has had the care of many wounded soldiers. It has ministered in the city prisons.

"Oh, do send me to the mission hospital so I can have a peaceful place to be sick in," begged a Hankow carpenter, miserably ill. He was promptly sent across the river to the Church General Hospital, Wuchang, where he was found to have typhoid. His wife, untaught in modern ways, was sure he would die and begged the hospital to let her take him home. The hospital dissuaded her, the man recovered and has now gone back to work.

He was just one among thousands who have found health and renewed strength in the Church General Hospital since it was started more than sixty years ago.

Recent years have seen much of its work cut down because of shortage of funds; the opium rescue work, for example, has been discontinued. But the hospital has never closed its doors. Training for midwives is a recent contribution to maternity work; well-known Chinese women in Wuchang and Hankow are helping to support this special project.



Christian Doctors Follow the

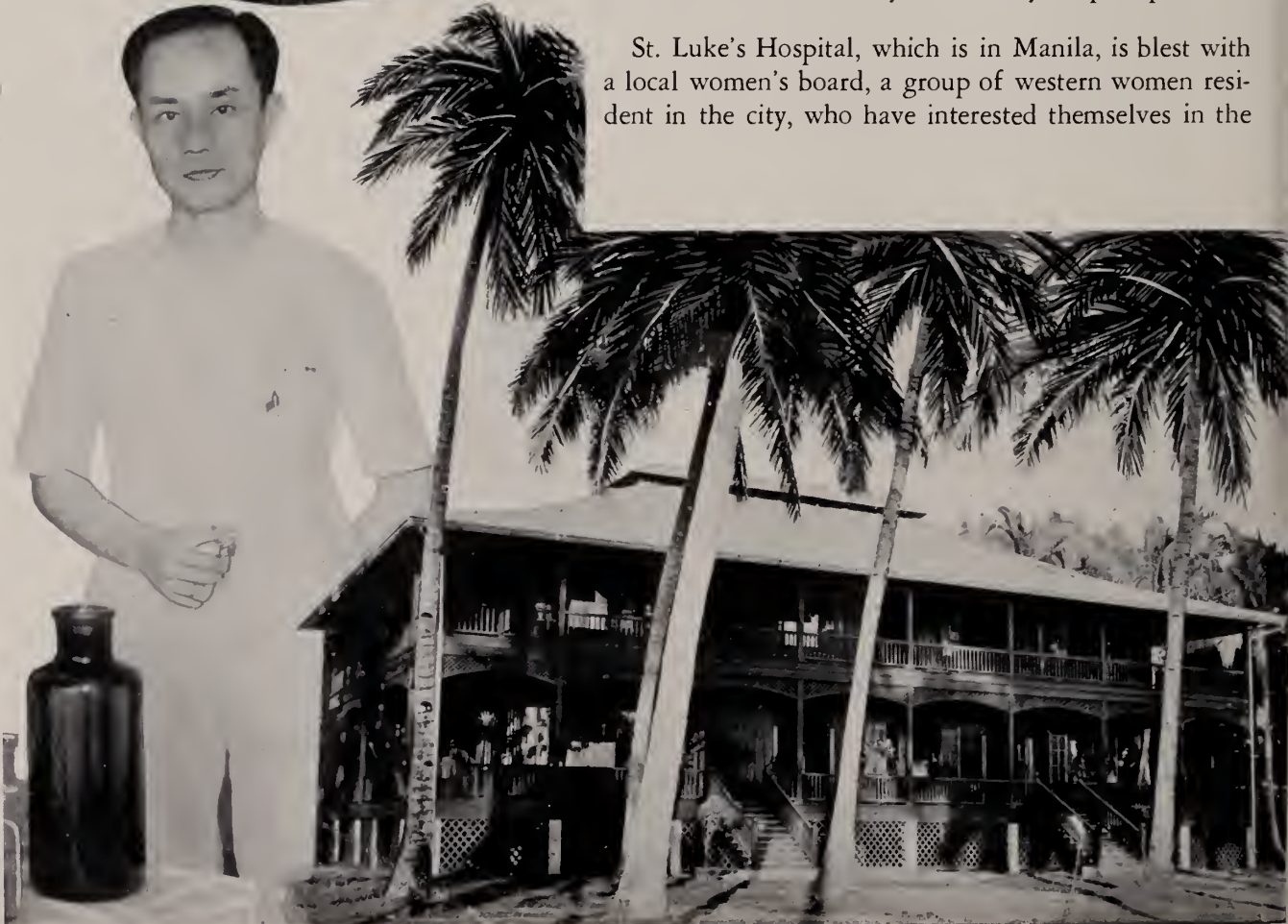
There are neither races nor nationalities to the medical missionaries sent out by the Church—only suffering mankind coming to them for aid and comfort. Faced by superstition, fear and misunderstanding, the doctors have gone calmly about their work of bringing health and strength to those to whom they have been sent to minister.



Many patients they treat are among the primitive people who attribute their sickness to the action of evil spirits. To combat this blight by teaching the Christian conception of God is a major contribution of our medical missionaries.

To quote only one instance among hundreds our missionaries might tell:—A poor Igorot woman in the mountain province of the Philippines was told by the old men, who govern both health and religion, that her abdominal tumor was a crocodile. They beat her nearly to death in order to kill the crocodile before she was finally brought to a hospital where one of our medical missionaries cured her by a relatively simple operation.

St. Luke's Hospital, which is in Manila, is blest with a local women's board, a group of western women resident in the city, who have interested themselves in the



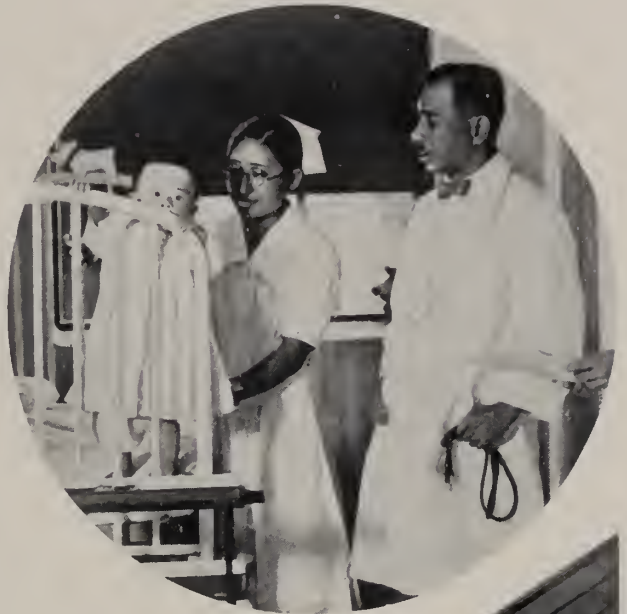
Example of the Great Physician

welfare of the Oriental hospital. St. Luke's is known throughout the city for its superior standards of work. Its training school for nurses has received Filipina, Igorot, Moro and Tiruray students and even a few from Siam.

Several chapters in Dr. Victor Heiser's book, "An American Doctor's Odyssey," show the conditions existing in Manila when the hospital was started and the reader is left marveling at the courage of the early missionaries who were willing to venture into medical work in the face of such disheartening odds.

Brent Hospital, Zamboanga, grew out of the initiative of the American colony with co-operation from the mission in that famous seaport and provincial capital. Zamboanga is 500 miles south of Manila. The general Church, through the National Council, appropriates less than \$14 a month toward its expenses. Local patronage provides the rest.

The hospital at Sagada serves Igorots and members of the other mountain tribes, formerly both wild and shy, who are conquering their fears and superstitions and in ever increasing numbers are coming into the Church.



The Skillful Hands of Trained Nurses

Since the beginning of time it has been the privilege of women to care for the sick and the lame. In later years it has become known as a profession wherein they could best serve mankind. The nurses in the medical missions work have even greater opportunities to help those they serve than even the doctors. They are more closely in contact with their patients. From the nurses, those who seek for comfort of the spirit as well as health of the body often receive their first knowledge of Christianity.

And not only in this work with the patients do the faithful nurses serve. They open to the women of other lands this great opportunity to follow in the healing mission.

St. Luke's Hospital, Tokyo, has become a modern medical center, the most elaborate and best-equipped of the Episcopal Church's hospitals and one of the finest hospitals in the whole Orient.

The year 1937 will long stand out in its history to mark the completion of the building fund for the new plant. The only units remaining to be erected are a building for the out-patient department and the administration building, and the money for these is now in hand. The unit most recently completed is the beautiful chapel of Gothic design, with high galleries connecting each floor of the hospital.



Minister with Unfailing Tenderness

Every service rendered by a modern medical center may be found at St. Luke's, whether for the high government official who comes as a private patient, or for the little child in the public school where public health nurses co-operate with the city health agencies, or for the mother whose home problems are lightened by one of the hospital social workers.

In the city of Osaka, St. Barnabas' Hospital specializes in work for women and children with clinics for maternity cases and for well babies, and a staff of five public health nurses, all Japanese, who visit thousands of homes to give nursing care and instruction.

In recent years the progress of the hospital could be described as a successful calamity for it has become too popular for comfort or efficiency. At one time not long ago the head nurse was sharing her tiny sitting room with an influenza patient. A legacy has enabled the hospital to increase its space somewhat and to add a chapel which is needed both for its own sake and because it will release for hospital use the space formerly used for chapel services. This addition to the building is now occupied but the building is again crowded.



Life and Health Are Precious Things,

The will to live is strong in the heart of every man. The experiences of life that have been his become valuable to him and to others of his society. But when age creeps on the diseases of senility are quick to seize upon him and drag him low. And men and women of years need the comforting care of the medical missions to ease the pains and sufferings to which they are subject. Many a tribal chieftain or village leader, when the medicine man of the tribe could not bring him surcease from the pain he was enduring, has come to our hospital or clinic and been cured and has gone back to his people, telling them the story of Jesus Christ which he has first heard while being cared for by the mission.

St. Timothy's Hospital, Cape Mount, Liberia, is having the inconvenient but thoroughly welcome experience of erecting a new building. The new site was cleared of brush late in 1936, and the end of 1937 should see the new hospital occupied. The outside dimensions will be 108 by 86 feet. There will be beds for general use and also a small maternity ward. Money for the building comes chiefly from the sum of \$20,000 designated for the hospital from the Woman's Auxiliary Corporate Gift



No Matter How Many the Years

presented in 1928. Various causes combined to delay its use.

The present building dates from 1917, which is a long time to expect an edifice, that was none too substantial when new, to survive the rigors of tropical climate. Everyone who has seen it admires the work that has been done there under such difficulties. In the past year or two a beginning has been made in training girls from the mission school to conduct clinics and give simple health instruction to people in the country farther back from the coast.

The Order of the Holy Cross maintains a mission with a church, a school and a hospital, well back in the Liberia hinterland. Its fame has traveled far. It is under the Bishop's jurisdiction but the whole mission is supported by the Order. A glance at a map will show that Bolahun, the mission town, is near an angle of the country where the borders of three countries are not far distant; Sierra Leone, French Guinea and the Ivory Coast. Patients from all three as well as from several tribes in Liberia come to the hospital. The clinic is so large that a separate little village has been built where the patients can stay while taking their injections and various treatments. An English woman physician is in charge.



With the Zeal of the Good Samaritan,

With all our safety devices, the toll of death from accident is terrific. In our homes, in our towns and cities, we suffer from untold hazards. Transport yourself into the jungle, teeming with vicious wild life. Or place yourself out in the wild country of the north with ice and snow, avalanches and falling trees and many other sources of danger. There also the Church's medical missions serve the people in saving lives that might otherwise be lost. There, also, men and women are brought into contact with the Good Samaritan work of missions.

A log building, long and low and narrow, stands on the bank of the Yukon River far in the interior of Alaska. It stands a safe distance back from the river now. In 1923 the river had caused such erosion that the whole hospital, weighing 200 tons and full of patients, was jacked up and trundled 500 yards further north.



They Minister to the Injured

There is no other hospital within hundreds of miles. Men, women and children, Indians and white people, are brought in by dog-sled in winter or by boat in the navigation season. Some of them arrive so critically ill that the doctor works twenty-four hours or longer at a stretch to save them. He deals with every kind of Arctic accident and disaster, gun shot, dog bite, frozen feet, and with almost any disease that can be contracted north of the Arctic Circle, while now and then an epidemic of flu or measles or something else lays a whole village flat on its back while the hospital wards overflow into tents.

All the hospital supplies, as well as nearly all the necessities of living except meat and fuel, have to come from the outside. The fuel bill is serious, as may be imagined from a hospital where, in stretches of weather 60° and 70° below zero, frost forms on the inside of the hospital walls.

The Bishop Rowe Hospital at Wrangell, Alaska, is locally supported and directed but Bishop Rowe feels an unofficial responsibility toward it. It cares for white and Indian patients, mostly the former, charging fees when possible but refusing no one.



They Extend Loving Care to All

The Church's hospitals open their doors to all, rich and poor alike. To those who can afford to do so, they make a charge so that the institutions shall be as near to self-supporting as possible. But they turn no one from their doors.

Through clinics they endeavor to answer the needs of those who are not in need of the constant care of the nurses and physicians. There the little cut, that might turn into the death-dealing blood infection should it not be cleansed and protected, is treated. Simple homely illness is diagnosed and prescribed for and the family of the victim told how to treat the case. Medicines not available to the general run of the people of the country are compounded and supplied to those who need them. And this service is free to those who cannot pay. To those who can pay, a charge is made.

The two small clinic-hospitals in Mexico are perhaps the best-known and the least-known, respectively, of the Episcopal Church's undertakings in that country. The House of Hope at Nopala was started in 1910; St. Mar-



Sorts and Conditions of Men

tin's, at San Martin in the State of Jalisco, opened in 1935.

The House of Hope has grown out of the skillful service of one woman. Her husband is a clergyman and their son is a physician who contributed a year's work at the House of Hope and continues to supervise it, going out to Nopala from Mexico City from time to time. The building was erected with the intention that it should be a full-fledged hospital but there was never enough money available to run it as one. It is in the midst of a rural population who bring their ills of every sort, disease or injury or accident, sure of receiving help up to the limit of the mission's resources.

St. Martin's Mission has always been enterprising. The Church people there have now established in the parish house a co-operative dispensary which has become a small hospital. The Bishop writes that as a co-operative it provides wonderfully for the needs of the people who could not independently afford to have the nearest doctor come all the way from Guadalajara.



Prevention—An Objective of

The work of the medical missions is not only to heal those who come to it of the sicknesses of the body from which they suffer. It is also trying to do a greater work; to prevent illness and suffering.

Doctors and nurses go into the homes of those whom the hospitals and stations serve and tell them the story of cleanliness. They teach the fundamentals of personal hygiene. They point out ways of making use of available foods so that the children shall not sicken of poor nutrition.

Then, when great plagues and epidemics sweep a country or a village, they join with the authorities in searching for the source of trouble. With their scientific knowledge and their laboratories they analyze and diagnose. And when they have learned the cause of the trouble they set about overcoming it.



Modern Medical Missions

St. Luke's Hospital, Ponce, Puerto Rico, has contributed to the health program of that island since 1907.

The hospital is in charge of a local board and served by a visiting staff of Puerto Rican doctors. It continues to balance its budget from its earnings in spite of a severely cut appropriation from the general Church. But the struggle to do this limits the free work and the public health activity which could render a great service among the crowded and poverty-stricken population that lives close to its doors.

The hospital showed a surplus at the end of the year. All the other private hospitals in Ponce combined do less "charity work" than St. Luke's. The money value of this free work for poor people is equal to the total appropriation the hospital receives through the National Council.

The Bishop writes: "In our two dispensaries in Puerto Rico we are now able to provide for only a part-time worker in each, whereas we should be doing an extensive work in many places. The country people of Puerto Rico have small provision made for them in education and practically none in medical care. With the present appropriation we are only marking time."

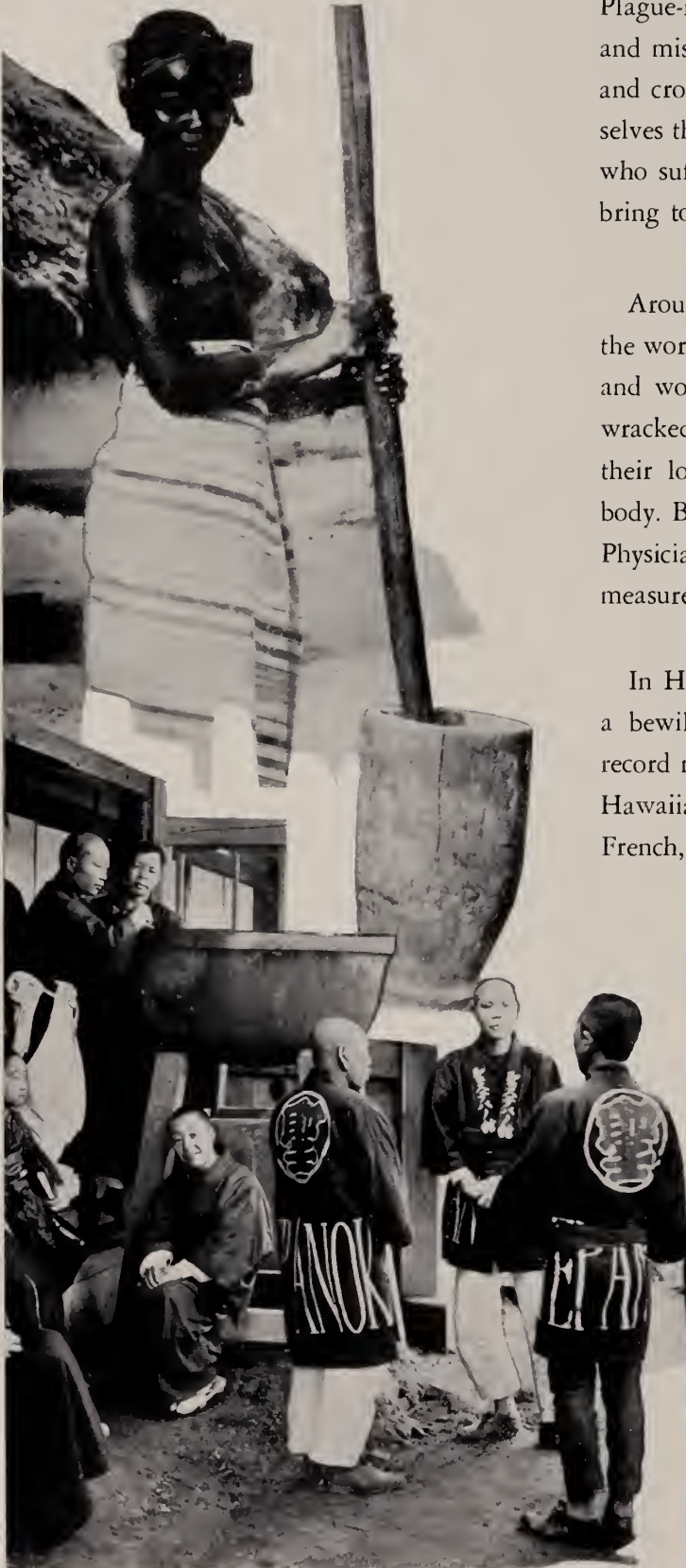


In Every Land Millions Await

Ill health is no respecter of nation, color or creed. Plague-ridden communities bring as much sorrow, fear and misery to some tiny island of the sea as to a large and crowded city. Our medical missions have set themselves the task of bringing relief for the bodies of those who suffer. And while they ease men's pains they also bring to him comfort of the spirit.

Around the world this care is being given. Around the world confidences are being won. In every clime men and women and children drag their weary and pain-wracked bodies to hospital, clinic and out-station for their loving ministrations and leave, strengthened in body. But they have also heard the story of the Great Physician and a bit of heaven has been placed in the measure.

In Hawaii, the hospital, like all other work, touches a bewildering but fascinating mixture of races. The record month in 1936 showed 46 in-patients, who were Hawaiian, Filipino, Japanese, part Portuguese, part French, or Americans from the mainland.



the Healing Ministry of the Church

The Shingle Memorial Hospital is located on the island of Molokai where medical service was far below the need. It was built and presented to the Church by former territorial Senator and Mrs. Shingle in memory of their son, Robert W. Shingle, Jr. Other gifts and contributions have followed from many individuals and groups.

As a result of the opening of the hospital, two new missions were soon started on the island in places where the Episcopal Church had had no work before.

Each year has seen an increase in work, improvement and enlargement of the plant, a larger budget and no debt, all funds coming from local sources. This local interest in the hospital is indicated by the character of the gifts received; a recent list includes one cake, one roast pig, one electric toaster for the nurses. The ready appeal which the Church's medical mission work makes to those who know it first-hand and have means to respond is shown by other local gifts received within the past year or two; one of \$500, one of \$535 from the Shriners for equipment, one of \$5,000 from the administrators of a trust fund, and a gift of \$10,000—to add a new ward to the hospital—from a ranch owner in the Islands.

Clinic conferences, especially on child welfare, are a recent development at the hospital. They are held in a room with cheerful yellow walls and blue curtains, known as the Community Health Room.





There Is Still So Much to Be Done

To old friends of the Church's medical missions it will seem strange indeed that no names of doctors and nurses have been mentioned here. If ever the saying is true that an institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man it is true of these hospitals. There are seventeen doctors on the National Council staff in 1937. One has been at work for thirty-three years, one is still in language school. The seventeen together have given over 250 years of service in the mission field. Besides the doctors under appointment there are many visiting physicians, of many races, adding years of distinguished service to the total.

Nurses and hospital superintendents and other workers are also a story in themselves. The nurse who shared her room with an influenza patient because the hospital was so crowded may be taken as typical of all in their willingness to serve. Many a nurse in a remote station deals with situations that would appall many doctors in more convenient places. They are people who are sometimes foolhardy from necessity. If offered halos, they would prefer their hospital caps, but the halos are there though unseen.



This brochure deals with the healing mission of the Church in foreign fields. It seeks only to give a general account of this great work. It indicates the peoples we serve, together with the ideals of our missionary workers who emulate so gloriously the Great Physician. This brochure will be followed by two others. The next will deal with Missionary Education in the same topical way. A third will present the progress of our Evangelistic effort and will include the Triennial Report of the National Council to General Convention. It is trusted that some comprehension of the three great missionary approaches, the Evangelistic, the Educational and the Humanitarian, will thus be conveyed. All three publications are available on the most modest possible terms by application to The Book Store at Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.



ALMIGHTY GOD, who didst inspire thy servant Saint Luke the Physician, to set forth in the Gospel the love and healing power of thy Son; Manifest in thy Church the like power and love, to the healing of our bodies and our souls; through the same thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.



